

The Presidio Trust is based on studies of 19 management models by independent financial and real estate experts. The Trust would be equipped with the following authorities:

The Presidio Trust would have managerial jurisdiction over certain Presidio properties. It would manage the rehabilitation of these properties and would lease buildings to rent-paying tenants.

Revenues from leases would be retained and used to offset costs at the Presidio, driving operating costs down and reducing the need for federal appropriations.

Capital improvements would be financed primarily from private sources. The Trust could augment or leverage private lending through credit enhancement, direct loans, and bonding. Such financing would be subject to review and approval by the Treasury Department.

Oversight of the Trust would be achieved through routine reporting and auditing requirements.

The Trust would adhere to the enabling legislation for the GGNRA and the Presidio General Management Plan.

For nearly 150 years, the federal government has invested in the Presidio as an Army post. The best way to protect this asset is by creating a management and financial mechanism that will enable it to be used and to pay for itself.

The Presidio Trust offers a good government approach that recognizes fiscal realities and offers a less costly, more business-like approach to the management of important federal assets at the Presidio.

EMERGENCY SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS FOR ADDITIONAL DISASTER ASSISTANCE AND RESCISSIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 1995

SPEECH OF

HON. ROSA L. DeLAURO

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 15, 1995

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 1158) making emergency supplemental appropriations for additional disaster assistance and making rescissions for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1995, and for other purposes:

Ms. DeLAURO. Mr. Chairman, during debate on the Young amendment to H.R. 1158 that restored funding for veterans' medical care and cut funding for the AmeriCorps national service program, it was charged that AmeriCorps is hurting military recruiting. This is an absolutely false charge concocted to justify an appalling amendment that pits veterans who served our country against young people serving their communities. There also is no evidence to support this charge. To refute this charge, I am submitting for the RECORD the following letter form Assistance Secretary of Defense for Force Management, Frederick Pang:

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE,
Washington, D.C., March 15, 1995.

Hon. BOB STUMP,
House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. STUMP: I understand that you are considering introducing an amendment to reduce funding for national service based on testimony from Sergeant Major of the Marine Corps, Harold G. Overstreet. This letter provides the Department's position re-

garding the possible effects of national service on military recruiting.

During his testimony before the House Committee on National Security on March 7, Sergeant Major Overstreet discussed results from the Marine Corps' Youth Attitude and Awareness Study that suggested national service is a threat to military recruiting. This survey is administered twice a year to a sample of 800 unmarried men, ages 16-19 years, with no military service. In particular, Sergeant Major Overstreet indicated that 47 percent of the young men responding to the survey would consider enrolling in a national service program. He also said 56 percent of the respondents believed that national service offers a better way to obtain money for college than does the military.

Unfortunately, Sergeant Major Overstreet's testimony did not include all the salient facts about national service from the survey. When asked if they were aware of national service, only 11 percent of respondents answered yes. The percentages mentioned above came after the interviewers had explained national service to the respondents. The proportions who indicated awareness of national service in October 1993 and in February 1994 were 15 and 8 percent, respectively.

At yesterday's hearing before the Personnel Subcommittee of the Committee on National Security, the Chairman asked the Service Personnel Chiefs if national service was causing recruiting problems. Each stated unequivocally that national service has not had a negative impact on recruiting. In addition, I am told that Lieutenant General G.R. Christmas further indicated that the types of people attracted to national service were very unlikely to be interested in joining the Marine Corps.

While I share Sergeant Major Overstreet's concerns about future recruiting challenges, I believe he overstated the potential impact of national service on recruiting. Given the small size of the current national service program, the greater value of the military educational benefits (Montgomery GI Bill), and the greater depth of training available in today's Armed Forces, we maintain that military recruiting is in no danger from national service. Fiscal Year 1994 was the third best recruiting year in the history of the All-Volunteer Force. In terms of recruit quality, 96 percent of new enlistees were high school diploma graduates and 72 percent scored above average on the enlistment test. Recruiting also is going well in Fiscal Year 1995.

I appreciate the opportunity to clarify the Department's position on this issue.

Sincerely,

F. PANG.

ST. PETERSBURG INTERNATIONAL FOLK FAIR SOCIETY CELEBRATES 20TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. C.W. BILL YOUNG

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 22, 1995

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Mr. Speaker, this weekend I had the opportunity to participate in the St. Petersburg International Folk Fair Society's [SPIFFS] 20th annual International Folk Fair, one of our city's great annual traditions.

As in past years, thousands of people flocked to the Thunderdome, the future home of major league baseball's Tampa Bay Devil Rays, to sample the ethnic cuisines of 55 nationalities and to walk through the cultural exhibits of the SPIFFS world village.

It was in 1976 that Bethia Caffery, a former columnist for the St. Petersburg Evening Independent, brought together a small group of our community's prominent ethnic leaders to organize SPIFFS as part of the city of St. Petersburg's Bicentennial Celebration. Their early successes turned this small, loosely organized group into a full time organization that now provides year-round programs throughout Pinellas County and the Tampa Bay area. They have also become a tremendous resource for our local schools to educate students about the history and culture of countries around the world, large and small.

This year's fair included the colorful Ukrainian Academy of Dance from Toronto, Canada, and Step Dancers from Ireland. Additional entertainment was provided by the various local groups that comprise SPIFFS. For me, however, the significance of SPIFFS takes hold during the opening ceremonies where the flags of the nations of SPIFFS gather around the Stars and Stripes. It is then that each of us puts away ethnic political differences to join in giving thanks for the freedoms of America and to pledge allegiance to the United States.

Mr. Speaker, it is with great admiration that I congratulate SPIFFS, its officers, and its societies for the contributions they have made to our community and to our country over these past 20 years. I salute them for their work, look forward to next year's fair, and thank the St. Petersburg International Folk Fair Society for making their Representative in Congress proud of their efforts to educate each of us about our Nation's great ethnic diversity and heritage.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. HERBERT H. BATEMAN

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 22, 1995

Mr. BATEMAN. Mr. Speaker, on March 15, I was recorded in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD as not voting during Rollcall Vote No. 241 although I was on the floor at that time and cast an "aye" vote. Evidently, a mechanical error led to this discrepancy. I have therefore submitted this statement so that my views on this matter are readily available to my constituents.

HONORING THE 30TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE NEW YORK CITY LANDMARKS LAW

HON. CAROLYN B. MALONEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 22, 1995

Mrs. MALONEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the 30th anniversary of the New York City landmarks law, as well as the efforts of Barbaralee Diamonstein-Spielvogel and the New York Landmarks Preservation Foundation. On April 19, 1965, after years of seeing New York's building heritage destroyed, Mayor Robert Wagner signed the landmark law. It is because of this milestone legislation that New York City leads the Nation in the preservation of its landmarks.

In commemoration of this anniversary, an unprecedented number of organizations and individuals have collaborated to arrange over 75 diversified programs, and activities scheduled over the next several months, with Barbaralee Diamonstein-Spielvogel and the New York Landmarks Preservation Foundation coordinating these efforts. The number and variety of these projects vividly demonstrates that preservation is not just the province and concern of a limited constituency. This anniversary brings into focus over 30 years of awareness on the part of historians, preservationists, architects, appointed and elected officials, and concerned citizens that New York is a city of enormous architectural resources.

Because of the landmarks law, these landmarks resources are being held in trust for the use, pleasure, and instruction of future generations. In the last 30 years the landmarks law has preserved 1,021 of the city's individual landmarks, 66 historic districts, and 93 interiors. Though this may sound like a lot of property, it is actually less than 2 percent of real estate in New York, and there is still much that must be accomplished.

I ask that my colleagues join me in saluting the 30th anniversary of the New York City landmarks law. May we all take this opportunity to renew our commitment to the past 30 years of preservation and to see that our commitment to future preservation of these landmarks continues for the next 30 years.

CONGRATULATING JUAN TAITANO EVANGELISTA

HON. ROBERT A. UNDERWOOD

OF GUAM

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 22, 1995

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Speaker, I would like to commend and congratulate Mr. Juan Taitano Evangelista, for having been awarded the Purple Heart that he so rightfully deserved for having been wounded in action while in the service of our Nation's military during World War II on Guam.

Tun Juan, the son of Pedro T. and Rosalia C. Evangelista was born in the city of Agana on October 14, 1923. In the summer of 1944, right after liberation, he served as a civilian scout of the American troops. He joined the Guam Combat Patrol at the age of 18 in the fall of 1944 and was wounded in the neck by Japanese sniper fire while on duty in the city of Agana.

Forty years later, the Secretary of the Air Force, acting for the Secretary of Defense, decided to recognize the service of Guam Combat Patrol members as active duty military service. Tun Juan was awarded the World War II Victory Medal. Although the Victory Medal was presented under direct orders from the Commandant of the Marine Corps, specific details of recipients' service records were not examined. Tun Juan's wartime injury was not taken into account.

Another decade passed before full recognition could finally be bestowed upon Tun Juan. Despite proper documentation and testimony from credible witnesses, several obstacles still presented themselves. Providing proof that he was not a foreign national was the last of these hurdles. This was, however, the easiest to overcome. Tun Juan has always been and always will be a true American.

Sharing in this recognition is his supportive family. His wife, Tan Pricilla Camacho Evangelista, his 17 children, 48 grandchildren and 3 great-grandchildren are all equally deserving of recognition because they have been, through the years, the source of Tun Juan's motivation. On behalf of the people of Guam, I commend Tun Juan Taitano Evangelista for the wartime service that he rendered our Nation and congratulate him for having been finally awarded the Purple Heart Medal that he deserved.

"WOMEN'S RIGHTS" CONFERENCE IN BEIJING, CHINA?

HON. GERALD B.H. SOLOMON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 22, 1995

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, I commend this article by Dr. Nicholas Eberstadt of the American Enterprise Institute and Harvard University to you concerning the irony of the U.S. decision to hold a conference on women in Beijing.

[From the Washington Times, Mar. 13, 1995]

U.N. SUMMIT FOLLIES

(By Nicholas Eberstadt)

Somewhere within the United Nation's vast New York headquarters, there must be an official charged with finding the most inappropriate spot on earth for each new U.N. summit.

How else to explain the upcoming U.N. World Conference on Women in Beijing—a capital that has championed coercive abortions, and revived female infanticide? Or the choice of Copenhagen—exemplar of the discredited and hypertrophied "social welfare state"—as the venue for this week's U.N. World Summit for Social Development?

Though ostensibly organized to push for the eradication of global poverty, the proceedings of the Copenhagen Summit often sounded like the work of a cruel satirist intent upon discrediting this same cause:

First Lady Hillary Clinton, whose disastrous "health care reform" initiative had just helped her husband's party lose control of both houses of Congress, arrived to instruct the summit's 13,000 delegates on the development strategies they should undertake in their own lands.

The non-aligned "Group of 77," apparently unaware that the Cold War was over, proposed a program of "new and additional" aid for Third World governments, arguing that such subventions would be in the national interest of donor countries.

Meanwhile, off-stage, diplomats were concentrating upon a substantive question: Who would fill the top United Nation's Children's Fund (UNICEF) slot just opened by the sudden death of the American James P. Grant? The United States, it was widely agreed, no longer could lay exclusive claim to this plum job. According to rumors the British candidate, Richard Jolly, looked strong—except that U.N. Secretary General Boutros Boutros-Ghali wanted a woman . . .

Thus the Copenhagen Summit closes like so many U.N. conferences before it: forgettable, superficial, at moments plainly silly. And in the final analysis, this gathering has done another disservice to its nominal beneficiaries, the world's poor.

In the comfortable surroundings of the Copenhagen Summit, very few delegates were prepared to deal with some of the uncomfortable truths about global poverty: that na-

tional wealth must be created, rather than wished into existence, or extorted from countries that have accumulated it; that free international trade, and free blows of private investment, help create national wealth; that governments throughout the Third World routinely exacerbate poverty through unwise or even destructive policies and practices; or that the economic success of such countries as Taiwan and South Korea was sparked by the termination of their "development assistance" programs.

Unending state-to-state transfers of concessional aid will not solve the problems of the world's poor. To the contrary, as we are learning with sub-Saharan Africa and elsewhere, unconditional funding for irresponsible regimes can lead to economic ruin and national impoverishment. Such blunt themes, unfortunately, seem too serious for the light comedies we have come to expect from major U.N. productions.

TRIBUTE TO LORETTA COLLIER

HON. JULIAN C. DIXON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 22, 1995

Mr. DIXON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to my good friend Loretta Collier, who retired from the State of California Department of Corrections on November 1, 1994. On Thursday, March 30, 1995, Loretta's colleagues and many friends, will gather at the Holiday Inn Crown Plaza in Los Angeles to honor her for her outstanding contributions to the Department of Corrections and the community. Loretta is a very good friend of many year standing, and I am especially proud to have this opportunity to share just a few of her distinguished accomplishments with my colleagues.

Loretta was born in St. Louis, MO, to Lucy and Raymond Collier. The eldest of three children, she graduated from St. Louis' renowned Vashon High School in 1957, and in 1961 received her undergraduate degree in sociology from Lincoln University in Jefferson City, MO. Loretta pursued graduate studies at the Washington University Brown School of Social Work. She also attended 2 years at the West Los Angeles School of Law.

Prior to settling in Los Angeles, Loretta worked for the Missouri division of welfare as a child welfare worker. In 1966, she moved to Cleveland, OH, and was employed as a counselor for the Neighborhood Youth Corps.

Three years later, Loretta moved to Los Angeles and joined the Los Angeles County Probation Department as a deputy probation officer. She spent a decade with the probation department, resigning in December 1979 to accept a new position as an administrative hearing officer for then-Los Angeles County District Attorney John Van De Kemp.

In June 1980, Loretta was appointed by then-Governor Jerry Brown to a 4-year term on the Board of Prison Terms as a parole commissioner. With her appointment to this important position, she became only the third African-American woman to hold such a position since the board was constituted in 1931. During her tenure, she presided over the parole hearings of a number of some of this country's most infamous criminals, including Sirhan Sirhan and Leslie Van Houton.